# SSO, 2077, 2099, 2095, 2184, 2111, 2191, 1831, 1537, 1537, 171, 2074, 217 KAISER ALUMINUM MATERIAL SAFETY, 65

300 LAKESIDE DRIVE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94643

DATA SHEET

Company/Plant	I issue Date	Identification Number
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation 300 Lakeside Drive Oakland, California 94643	June 1, 1985	
Trade Name (Common Name or Synonym) Aluminum Alloys	Emergency Phone Number 415-271-5391	
Chemical Name Aluminum (does not include lithium and nickel alloys)	Formula . Al	DOT Identification Number NA

# I. INGREDIENTS

aterial or Component BASE METAL	CAS-NUMBER	% COMPOSIT	ION BY WEIGHT	1984-85 ACGIH TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) *	OSHA 1910.1000 TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )**
Aluminum	7429-90-5	80.0	-99.7	10.0, as metal dust and oxide 5.0, as welding fume	Not established
	MA	XIMUM % COM	POSITION BY WEIGHT	1984-85 ACGIH	OSHA 1910.1000
ALLOYING ELEMENT	CAS NUMBER	1.0-10.0	1.0-20.0	TLV (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )*	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) **
Cobalt, Co	7440-48-4	W, P		0.1	0.1
Copper, Cu	7440-50-8	w	P	0.2, as fume	0.1, as fume
Iron, Fe	1309-37-1	W, P		5.0, as fume	10.0, as fume
Magnesium, Mg	1309-48-4	W	Р	10.0, as fume	15.0, as fume
Manganese, Mn	7439-96-5	W		1.0, as fume	5.0 Ceiling
Silicon, Si	7440-21-3		W, P	10.0, as total dust	Not established
				5.0, as respirable dust	7"
Tin, Sn	7440-31-5	P		2.0, as oxide and metal	2.0, as merganic compounds
Zinc, Zn	1314-13-2	W, P		5.0, as fume	5.0, as (a)
				EY O	FCEIlle XX
Vau					LU[]\r\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Key:	minum /fahriaatad	neoduato)	Note: Kaiser Alumii	num allows may be comprised of all	mistions of the alloys storen here
W = Wrought aluminum (fabricated products)  Note: Kaiser		addition the	num alloys may be compassed of all for welding of aluminum alloys may proof	ise the Profilers listed in Section VI	
P = Prime and ingot hardener aluminum *TLV = Threshold-Limit-Value		#7.	weighing of aluminium aloys may produ		
**TWA = Time-Weighted-Average		#1.	CA VCD	PATRICIA	
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		line.			7

## II. PHYSICAL DATA

Material is (At Normal Conditions):		Appearance and Odor	
☐ Liquid 🕱 Solid 🗌 Ga	s 🗆 Other	Metallic appearance;	no odor
Acidity/Alkalinity p.H = NA	Melting Point 440-1215 °F Boiling Point NA °F	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1) 2.5 - 2.9 Solubility in water (% by weight) <b>nil</b>	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg at 20°C) NA

#### III. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Appropriate personal protective equipment is required when melting, casting, machining, forging, or otherwise processing. The nature of the processing activity will determine what form of equipment is necessary, i.e., glasses, respirator, protective clothing, and ear protection.

# IV. EMERGENCY MEDICAL PROCEDURES

For skin contact, remove particles by thoroughly washing with soap and water.

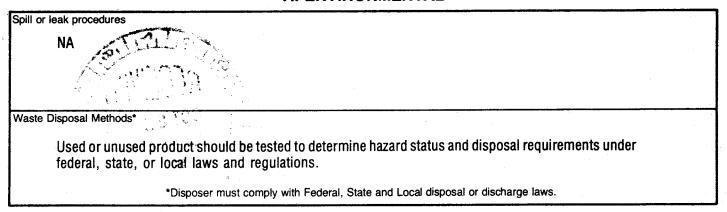
For eye contact, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

KACC 5656 (05/85) Front

## V. HEALTH/SAFETY INFORMATION

-		ess material machined, welded or remelted. Short term overexposure to welding fumes discomfort such as dizziness, nausea, or dryness or irritation of throat and nose.			
Health	Ingestion Not likely.				
I	Skin Not likely.				
	Eyes May irritate e	yes when welding or plasma cutting.			
	Treshold Limit Value See Ingredients Section.				
and sion	Flash Point NA °F	Auto Ignition Temperature  NA  Flammable Limits in Air  Lower  NA  Full Depter  Flammable Limits in Air  Lower  NA  Proper  NA  Supper  NA			
Fire and Explosion	Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards  Damp aluminum dust may spontaneously heat with liberation of hydrogen to form explosive air mixtures. SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.  Extinguishing Media Not to be Used  Do not use water or halogen on dust fires.				
Reactivity	Stability  Stable  Unstable	Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)  Anhydrous bromine.			
	See Fire and Explosion Section. SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.				
	Hazardous Decomposition Products	See Fire and Explosion Section. SEE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.			

# VI. ENVIRONMENTAL



### VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- 1. Halogen acids and sodium hydroxide in contact with aluminum may generate explosive mixtures of hydrogen.
- 2. Finely divided aluminum will form explosive mixtures in air. It will also form explosive mixtures in air in the presence of bromates, iodates, or ammonium nitrate.
- 3. When remelting aluminum scrap, entrapped moisture or the presence of strong oxidizers such as ammonium nitrate could cause an explosion. This applies to the collection of moisture in sow cavities as well. Moisture must be driven off prior to remelting.
- 4. Do not touch cast aluminum metal or heated aluminum product without knowing metal temperature. Aluminum experiences no color change during heating. If metal is hot and touched, burns can result.
- 5. Aluminum powder must be packaged and shipped as a Flammable Solid, UN1396.
- 6. Hard alloy ingots in the 2000 and 7000 series must be stress-relieved to prevent explosion when sawed.
- 7. The welding of aluminum alloys may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, ozone, nitrogen oxides, infra-red radiation and ultra-violet radiation.

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